

USEFULNESS EXTENDED

The Agricultural Department Plans for the Future.

Improvements Made Possible by a Liberal Appropriation—A Partial Reorganization of the Scientific Divisions—A New Building Needed.

The appropriation made for the Agricultural Department for the year 1901-1902 is the largest yet recorded in the history of that institution. It provides for future extension of the work of the Department in various lines, and inaugurates a scheme for the partial reorganization of the scientific branches of its work. Three of the divisions have been raised to the grade of Bureau, and a number of other divisions have been amalgamated in one large Bureau of Plant Industry, corresponding in a general manner to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Few people, perhaps other than those throughout this country who have been brought into contact with the Agricultural Department, realize the splendid work which is being accomplished by the institution on behalf of the farmer and stock raiser. Starting first as a kind of accessory to the Patent Office for the distribution of seeds, the Department was formally organized in 1842 in an independent scope, and placed in charge of a Commissioner, and in 1869 was raised to the position of an Executive Department. At about this time the Hatch act was passed providing for agricultural experiment stations, thereby enlarging the field of usefulness of the new department.

The growth of the Agricultural Department has been constant and uninterrupted. The increasing appropriations each year have demonstrated the fact that its usefulness has been recognized by the General Government. And as an institution for agricultural investigation, raising the avocation of the farmer to its ancient and proper sphere of dignity and importance, it stands without a counterpart in any other country. It is a bureau of the few, if any, scientific organizations which number so large an aggregation of scientists and experts devoting their attention to investigation and research. Indeed, the department is coming to be recognized, not alone as a bureau, but as a center of scientific activity, and its benefits are more directly felt, but throughout the world, as one of the leading scientific institutions in existence. The formation of bureaus is said by the agricultural world to be a recognition of the fact that it is a recognition of the growth which has been made in the past and the necessity for a closer and more compact organization in the future.

The creation of these four new bureaus, in addition to the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Animal Industry, said a prominent expert, "is a following out of the general divisions into which the subject of agriculture is naturally divided, fall, associating such lines of work as relate closely to each other and providing for the closest co-operation practicable among them."

The newly created Bureau of Plant Industry embraces the divisions of Botany, Vegetable Physiology, and Pathology, Agrostology, Pomology, and Gardens and Grounds, and is under the direction of Prof. B. T. Galloway. To this bureau have also been assigned the divisions of Seed and Plant Introduction, together with the general supervision of the experiments in tea culture. An expert in horticulture will be shortly added to the number of specialists now employed in the bureau.

The raising of the Division of Soils and Forestry to Bureau is a recognition of the new institution plan for a systematic survey of agricultural soils, and the extension of the investigation in forestry. The Bureau of Chemistry, the fourth Bureau provided for, is already commencing to be considerably enlarged in scope.

Close communication is being instituted, in conformity with the appropriation act, between the different divisions of the Department, and likewise between the headquarters of the latter and the agricultural experiment stations.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, among the new bureaus, has received the largest appropriation, amounting to \$21,450. The sums appropriated for the various lines of investigation under the supervision of this bureau, aside from increased and additional salaries, are \$60,000 for forestry, \$100,000 for vegetable pathology and physiology; \$20,000 for pomological investigation.

OLD JOE'S STORY

"In my father's house are many mansions. If it were not so—"

With a knarled and rheumatic finger old Joe Thorne followed the previous words, trying to repeat the words of the Bible, so as to give himself all their comfort. But he had to stop, for his voice was not steady enough to serve him, and his eyes were too blind to see the big print, even with the aid of a large round spectacle with heavy steel frames.

But he had only been so dim of vision since last Board day, when it had been decided by those in authority that he was too old and feeble to look after himself any longer, and that he must, together with his little home and his scanty belongings and end his days in the House. Knowing his poverty and helplessness, he had patiently and meekly acquiesced in the decision of the board, and his nearest neighbors, half a mile off, and the relieving officer had painted to him in glowing colors how much better off he would be in the House.

"Why, you won't need yourself, Joe," said Miss Liza Legg, who had an eye to her neighbor's old oak bureau, which might come her way very cheaply if things went well. "You won't know the whole winter through, no getting starved with cold like we poor folks out-side."

Old Joe looked dazedly round, as one who hardly knew himself already, and as one who might soon be lost altogether.

"It's true, Liza," he answered sadly. "I'll be getting up a good hard age."

"That's the sensible way to look at it," remarked the relieving officer, who was as kind as an angel, and who allowed him to be; "why, if you stayed here we might find you dead in your bed one fine morning."

"Ee, and how about the stifle and gout?" he asked, as he looked at the relieving officer.

This cheerful question from Liza, who had made up her mind days ago that the rickety old fourposter was only fit for firewood, but that the feather bed might really be got a bargain. Its owner looked wistfully at the antiquated piece of furniture.

"It med me," he admitted, "but I'll wait to go when the Lord do call me."

They were both pleased to find him resigned, to what was right and fitting, and, well content, they left him to himself to think it over. The place which had sheltered him and his for so many years that his memory could only dimly grasp about the earlier ones was no snug and bowered cottage, like the model ones in the village, but was an isolated farmhouse of a dwelling, standing apart from the haunts of men, with its thatch roof standing out from the hillside like a frown or frowny. It was lowly and rather tumble-down where it did not face the public eye, but to Joe Thorne it was warm, and sanctified to him by ties of home affection. His wife had been there

thence; \$45,000 for botanical investigations and experiments; \$20,000 for grass and forage plant investigations; \$20,000 for seed and plant introduction; \$7,000 for tea culture; \$10,000 for pomology; \$10,000 for forestry; \$10,000 for gardens and grounds. The total appropriation for the Bureau of Plant Industry represents an increase of \$41,500 over the combined appropriations for the previous year for the Bureau of Plant Industry.

A novel feature of the botanical investigations is the study of useful plants of the tropics, and the investigation of the relation of the plants likely to be of value for introduction into that section of the country. The investigations are to be instituted on "the varieties of wheat and other cereals grown in the United States, and the relation of the varieties to the climate of the tropics, in order to standardize the naming of varieties as a basis for experimental work of the State Experiment Stations, and as an assistance in commercial grading." In co-operation with the Bureau of Chemistry, also, the research of deterioration of export grain, particularly in regard to the effects of moisture and heat, is being carried on together with a consideration of remedial measures. In the bill for appropriations, which is made in the Department of this Bureau, of the employment of scientific aids, a class of employees to be selected from among people of agricultural colleges.

The Bureau of Forestry has received \$100,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the previous year. The appropriation for the Bureau of Soils amounts to \$100,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the previous year. It is devoted to a considerable extent to an extension of the tobacco investigation, which remains in charge of this Bureau, and the investigation and mapping of soils in the entire country.

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The appropriations for agricultural experiment stations, totaling \$2,000,000 for the Office of Experiment Stations, and \$2,000,000 for the Office of Experiment Stations, are also included in the bill. The Hawaiian station will be located near Honolulu, on a Government plantation, and the station at the University of California will be located near Berkeley.

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THE OLD OCTAGON HOUSE

Changes Since Its Occupation by the Architects' Institute.

Efforts Made to Restore the Interior to Its Original Elegance—How the Rooms of the Mansion Were Furnished in the Days of Long Ago.

The revival of Colonial architecture began several years ago, and has already met with favorable success in this country. It is only quite lately, however, that architects, not merely of local but national prominence, have begun to realize that there is in Washington, perhaps, the best example to be found anywhere of a Colonial mansion, and that it is the old Octagon House, on the corner of Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, formerly in possession of the Tayloe family. Like Virginia's famous octagonal palace at Captown, this house is a beautiful specimen of the Colonial style, and its ingenious architectural works which engage the study and attention of all true artists. Since its occupation as the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects, it has attracted much notice from the most prominent members of the profession throughout the country on account of the excellence of its plan, which combines comfort and convenience with elegance of arrangement.

The style of the house, as every Washingtonian knows, was built in 1805, by Colonel Tayloe. The architect was Dr. William Thornton, and the peculiarity of his design lay in the unique shape of the building, which was a circle, and the greatest amount of light and air possible, as well as to give a distinctive and elegant appearance to the exterior. The latter, to be sure, is exceedingly plain, but the beauty of proportion is not to be overlooked. The front of the house faces the angle of the corner lot upon which it is built. The windows in the drawing room look south, and the light streams in through the windows in winter, warming and cheering all within, while in summer the apartment has all the benefit of the cool breeze from the south.

The vestibule of the Octagon House is unique, being more in the nature of a porch, and is reached by a flight of steps, lighted by two windows, and formerly heated by a fireplace. A door opens from this vestibule into the hall, which occupies the center of the house, and is reached by a flight of steps. The hall is a simple light upon the staircase. Doors open from the hall into the parlor, entered by a flight of steps, and the one on the right into the dining room, entered by a flight of steps. The parlor is a simple light upon the staircase. Doors open from the hall into the parlor, entered by a flight of steps, and the one on the right into the dining room, entered by a flight of steps.

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